

000207-5026960

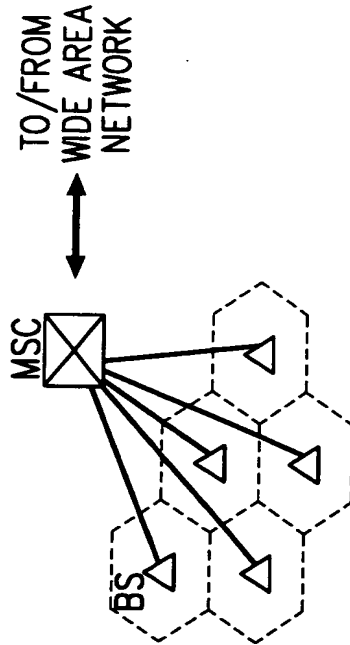


FIG. 1a

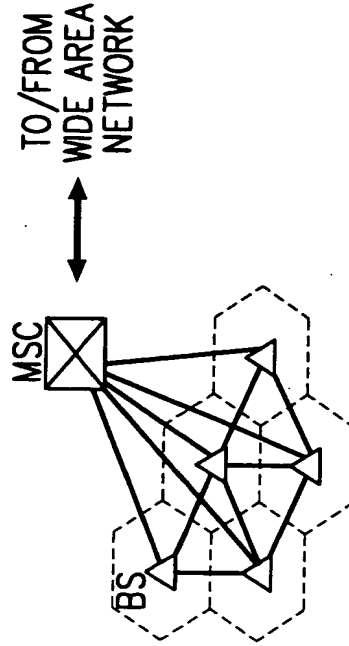


FIG. 1b

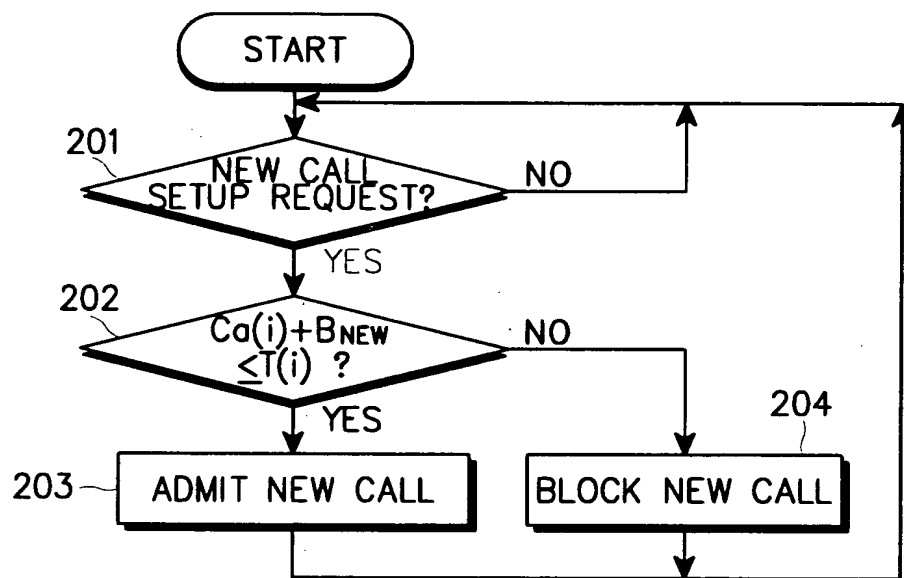


FIG. 2

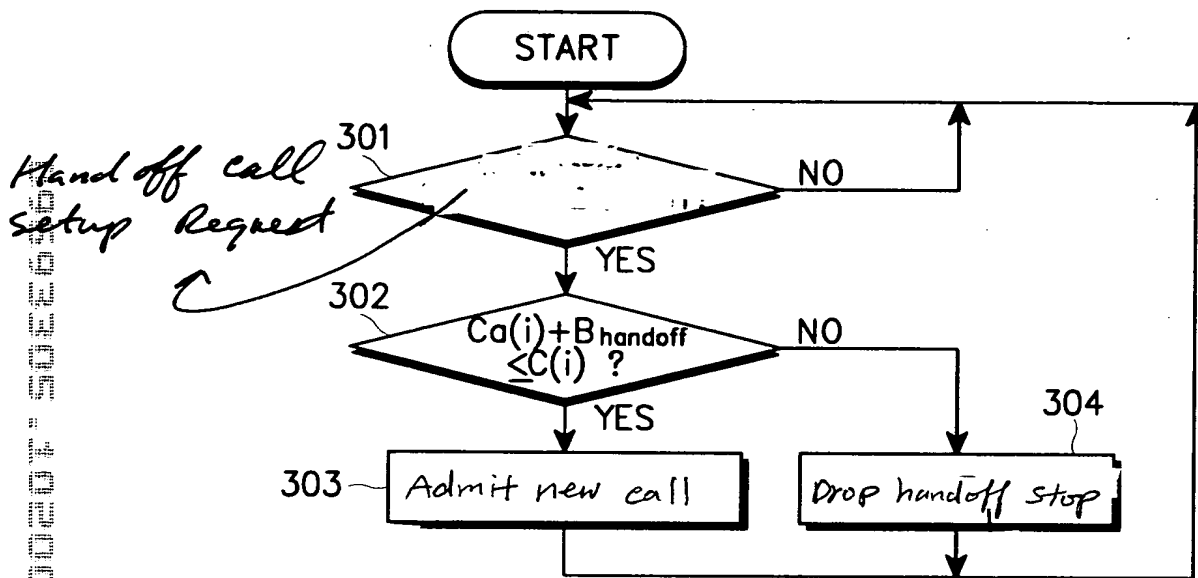


FIG. 3

*Begin Initialization By setting*

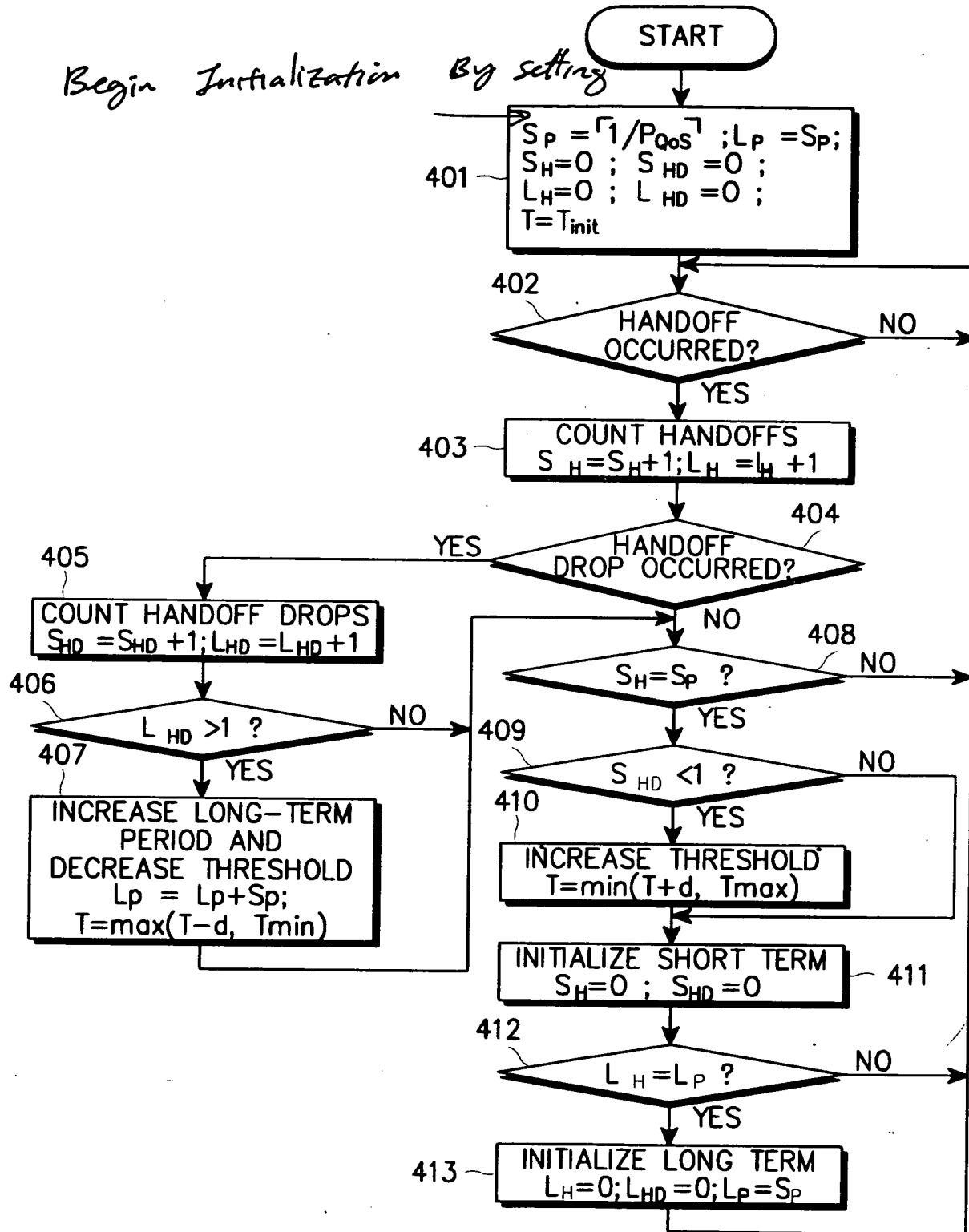
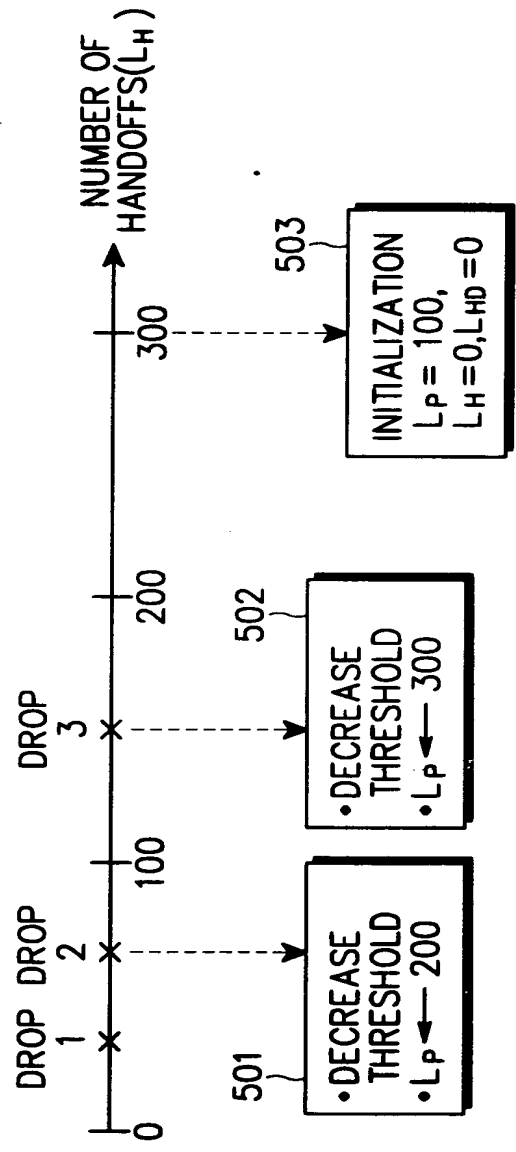


FIG. 4

00001-50000000

FIG. 5



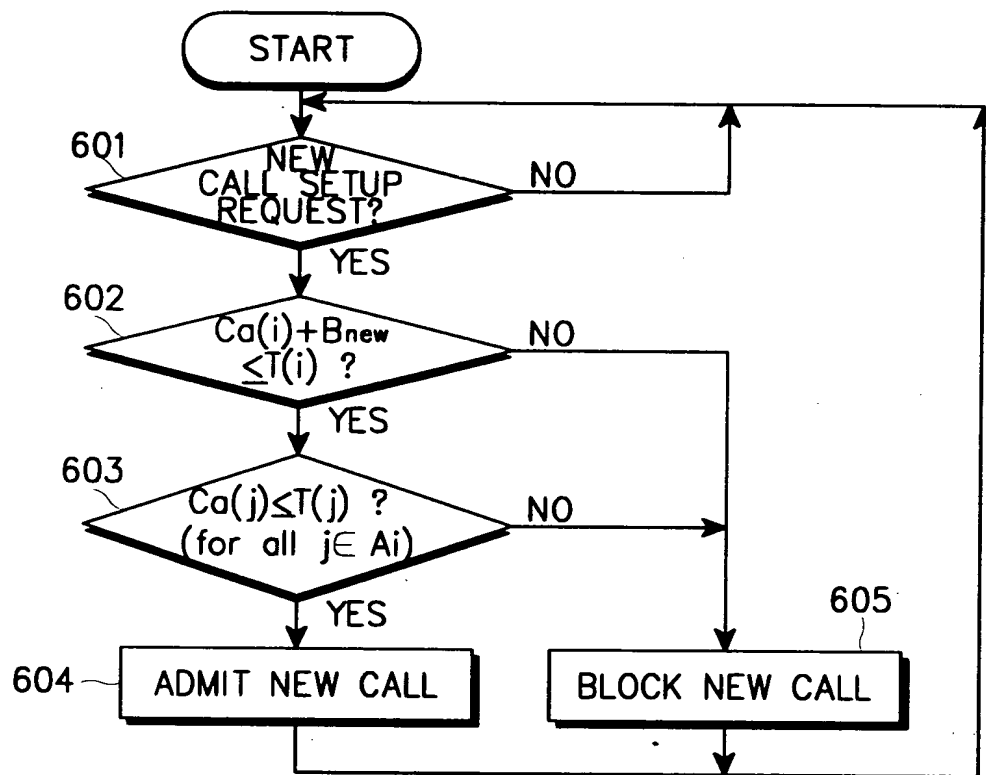


FIG. 6

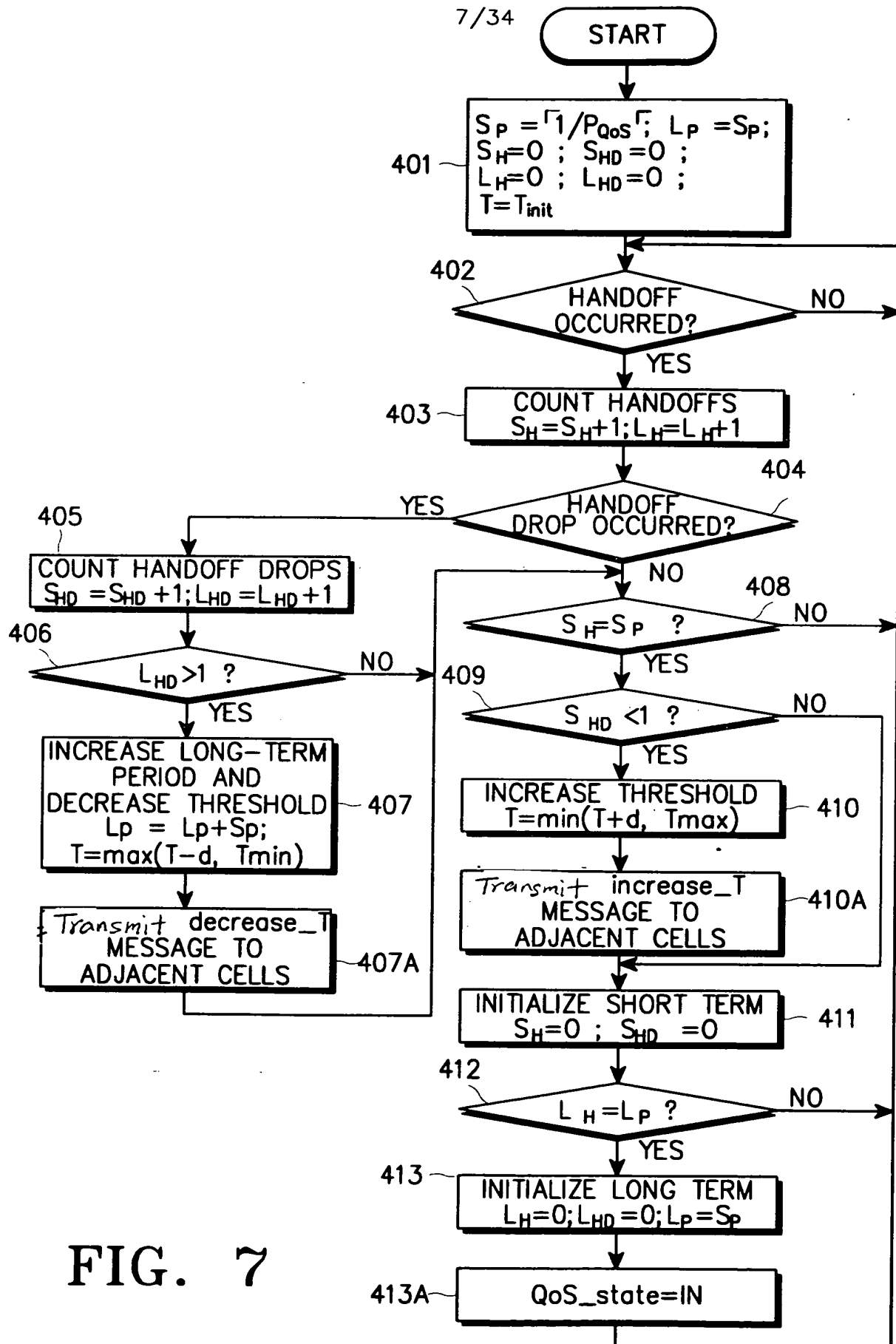


FIG. 8

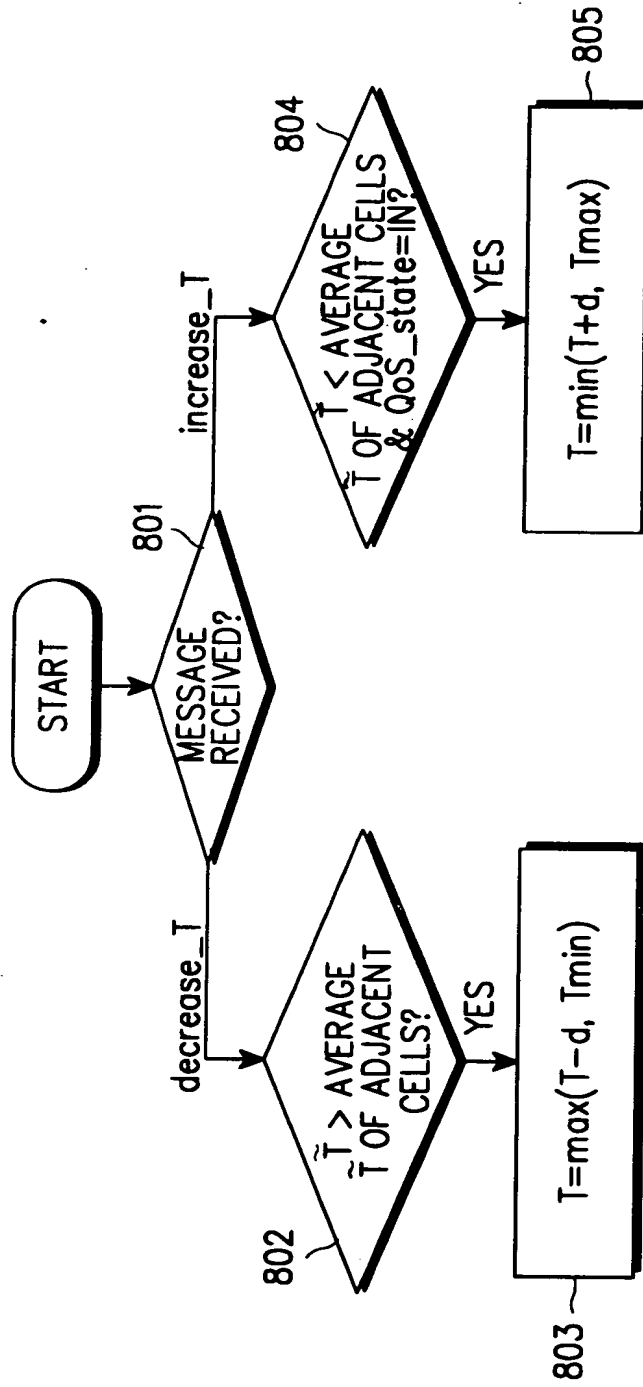




FIG. 9

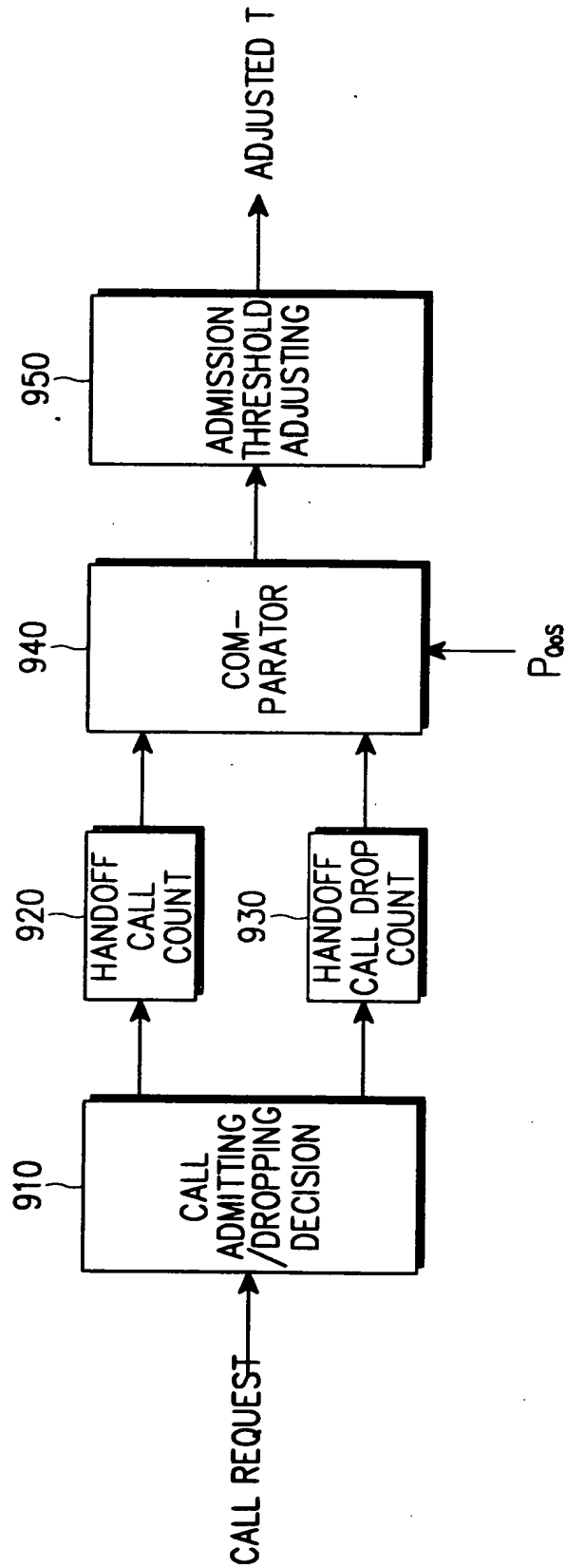


FIG. 10

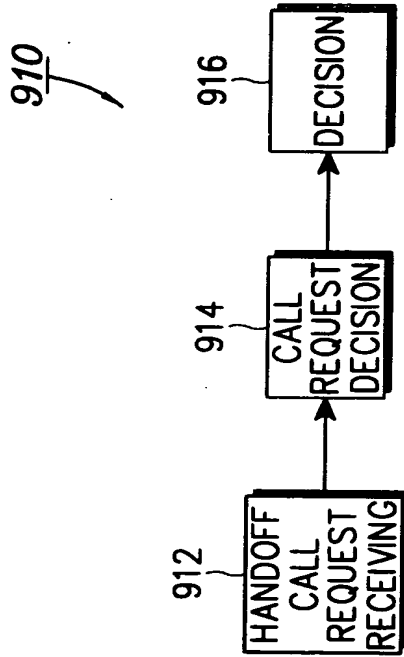


FIG. 11

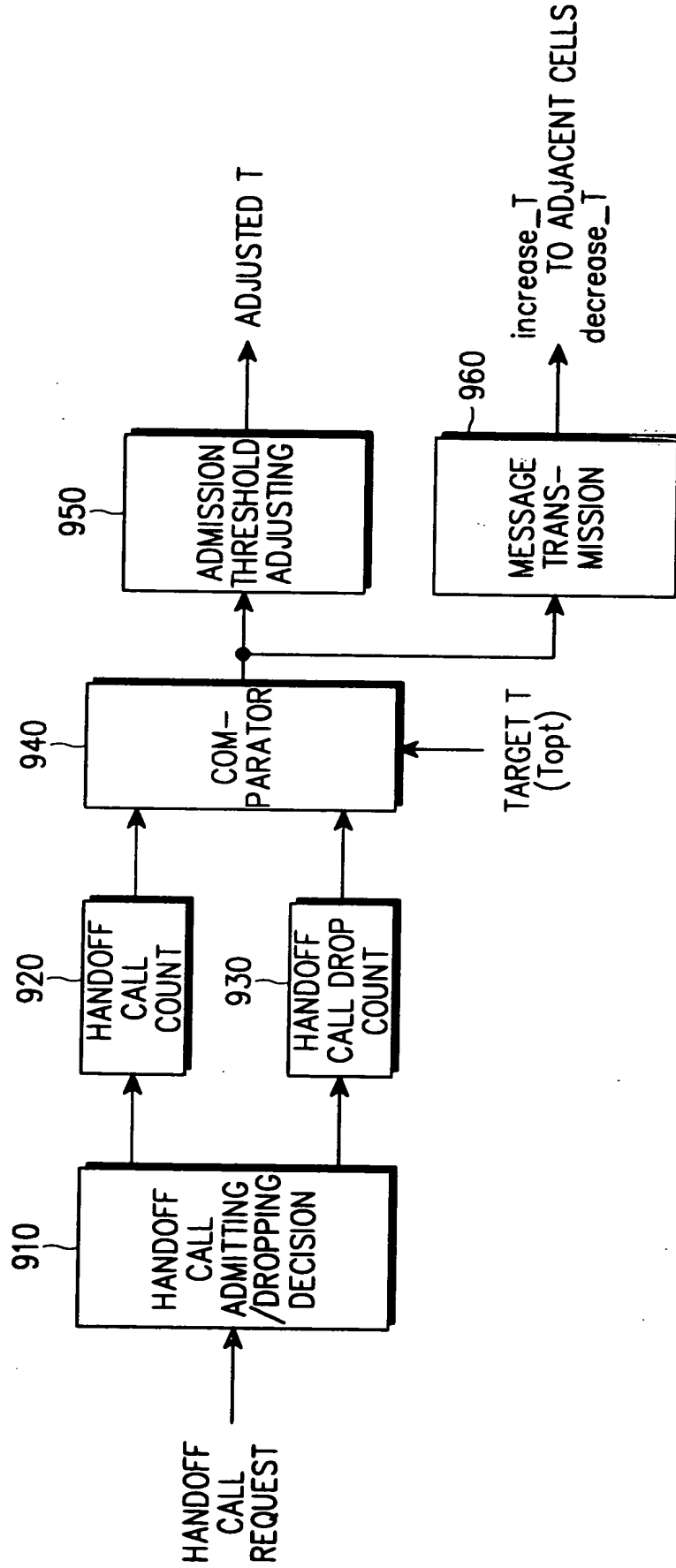


FIG. 12

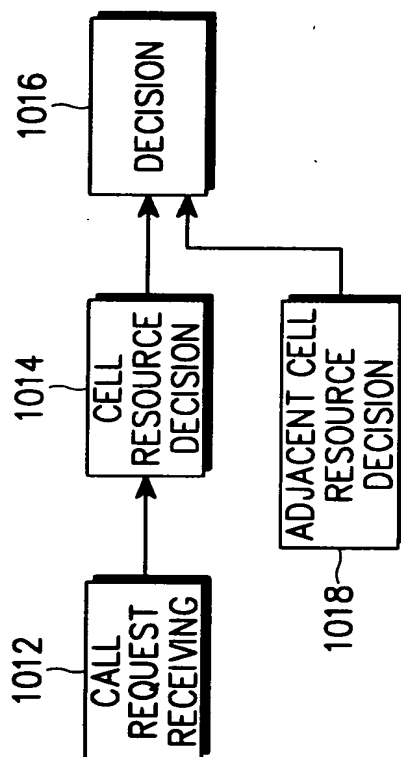
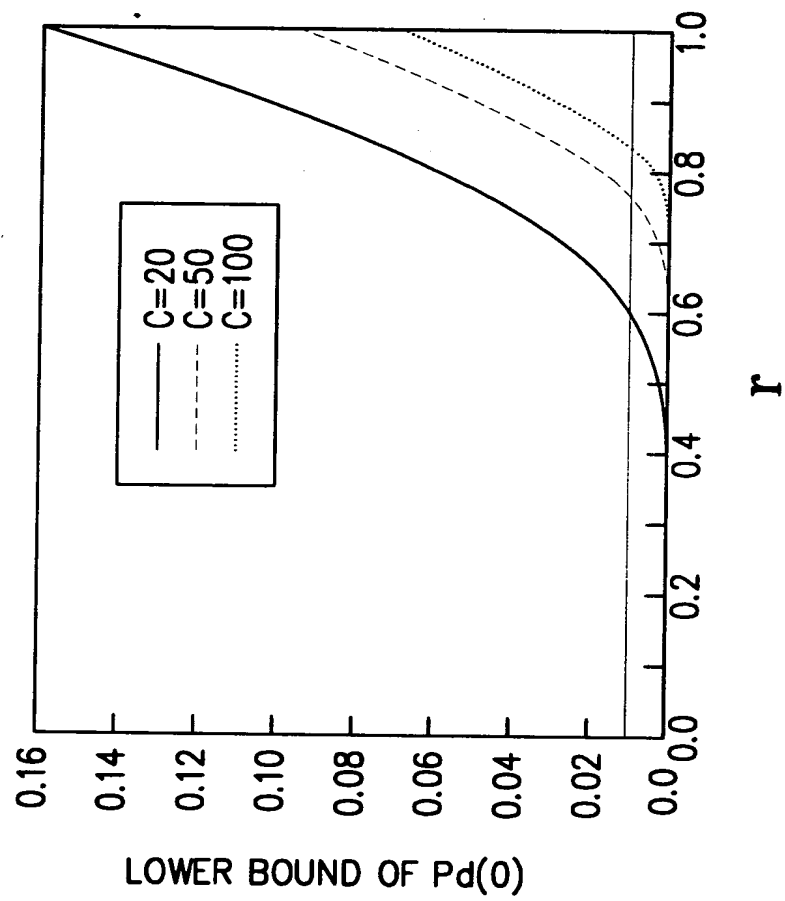
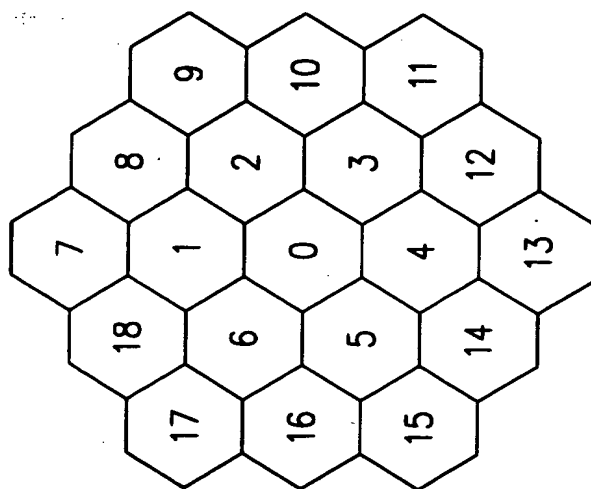


FIG. 13



000207 SEE 6960

FIG. 14



DO NOT SEE 6950

FIG. 15a

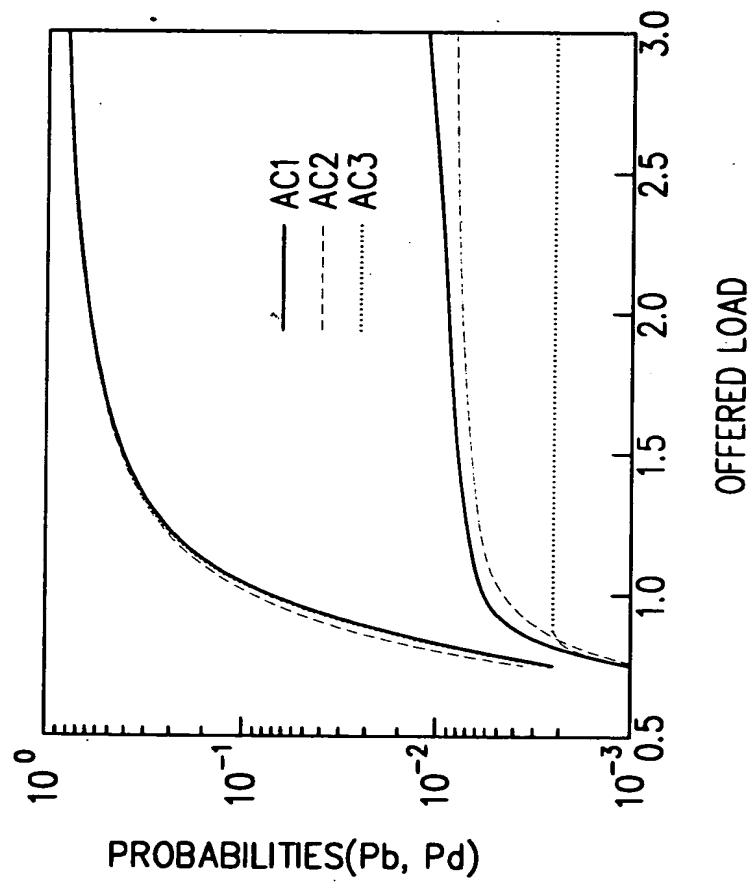


FIG. 15b

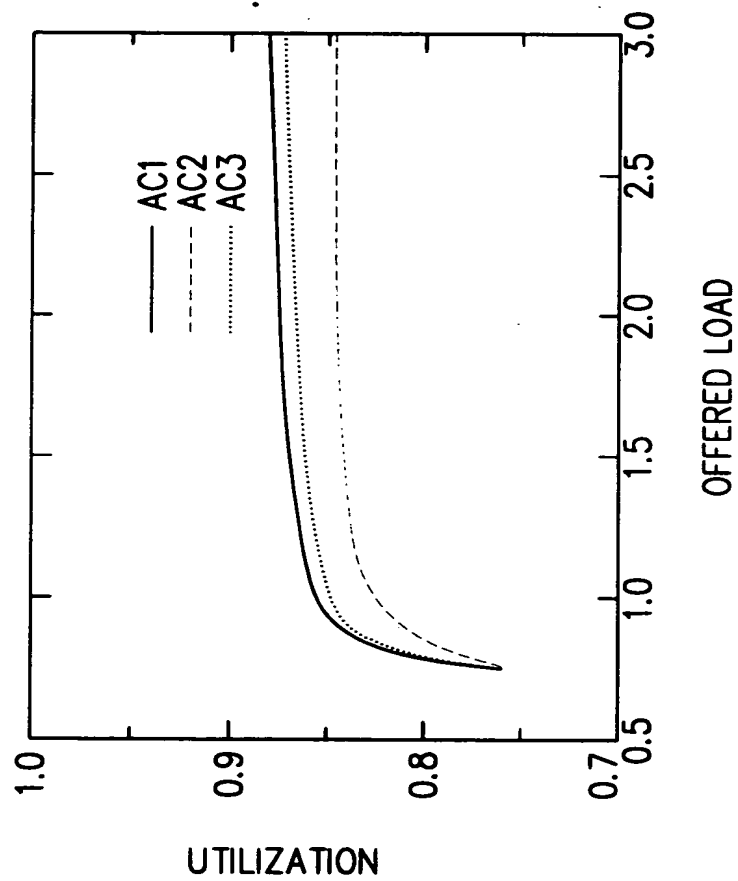




FIG. 16a

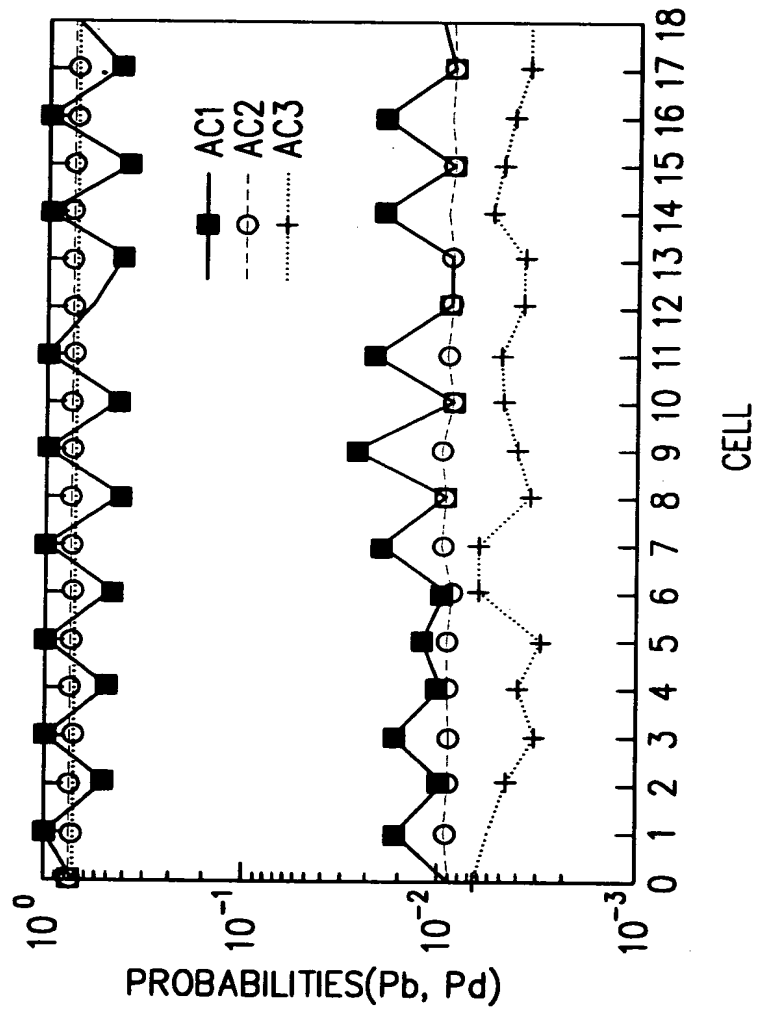
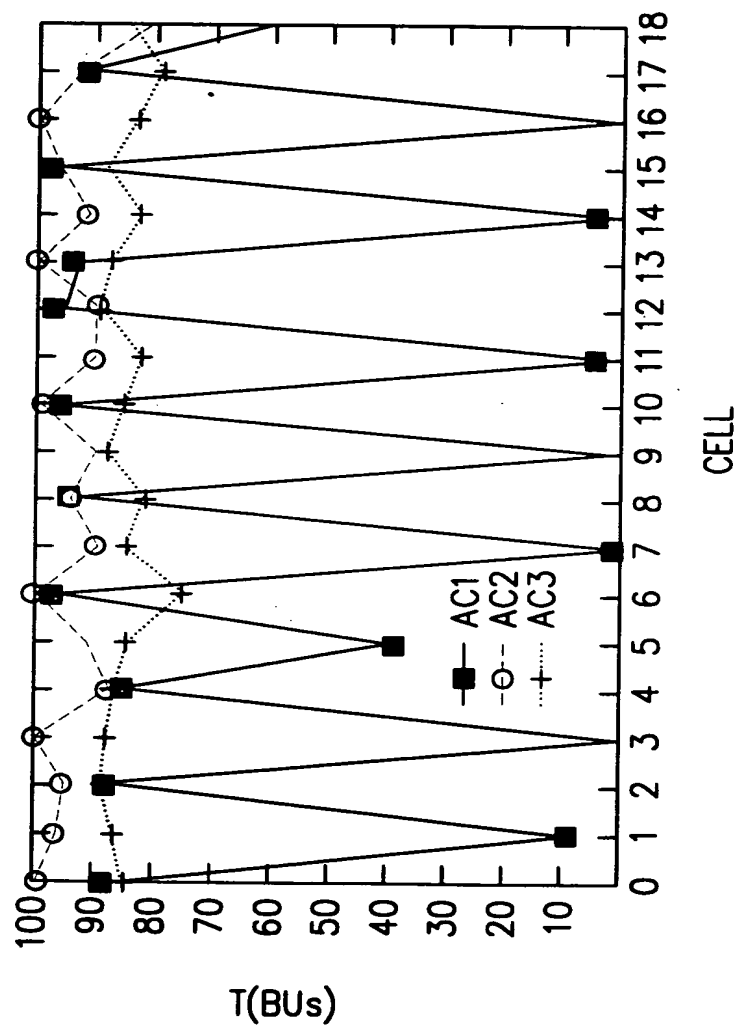


FIG. 16b



00020T-50E6960

19/34

FIG. 17a

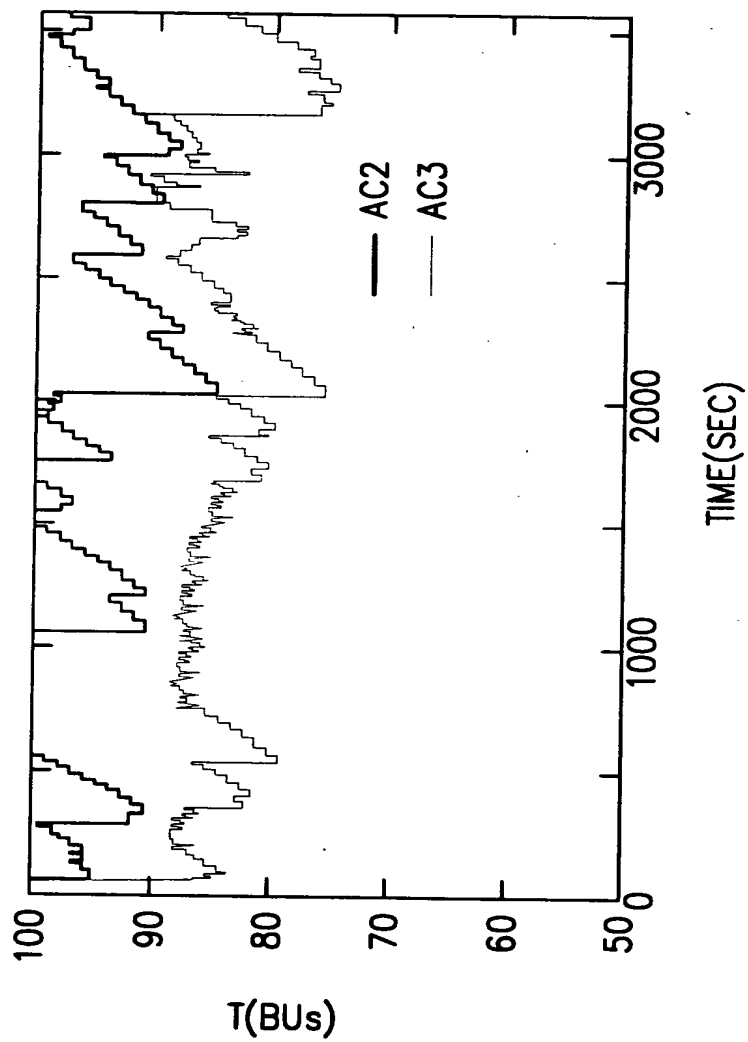


FIG. 17b

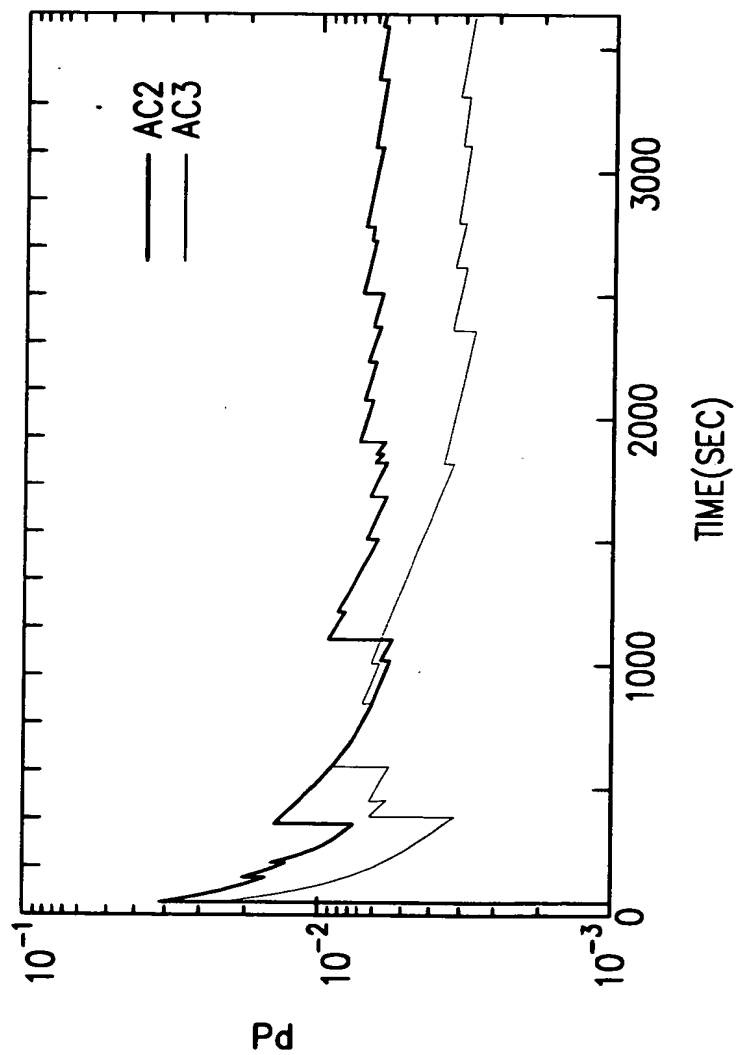
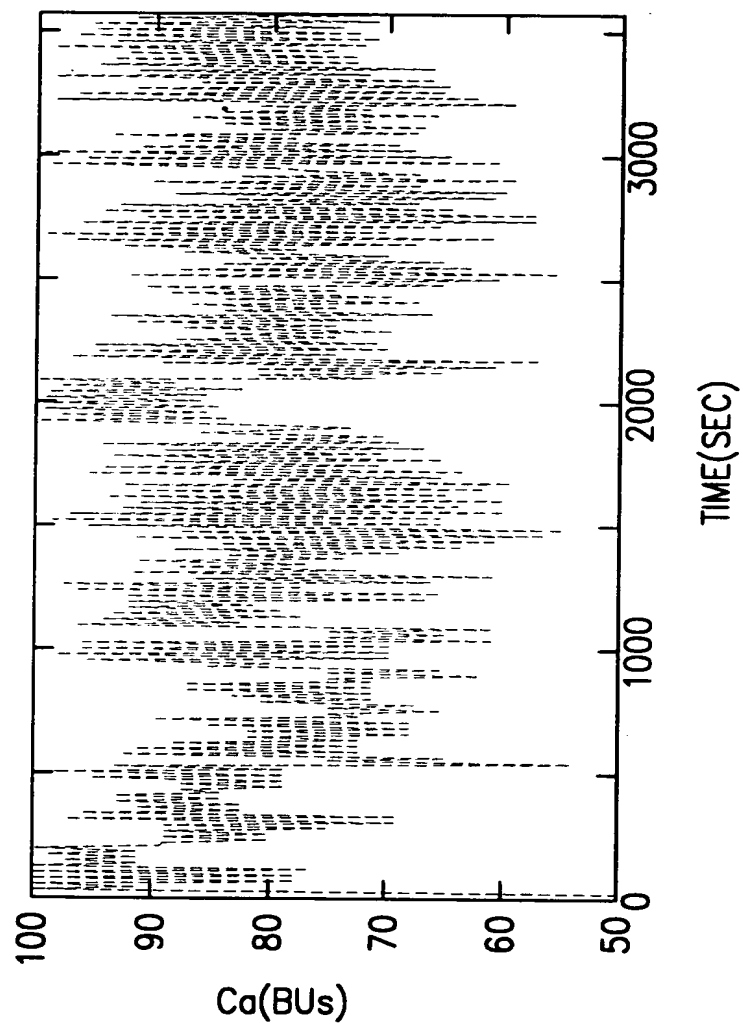


FIG. 18a



000007" S0E26960

FIG. 18b

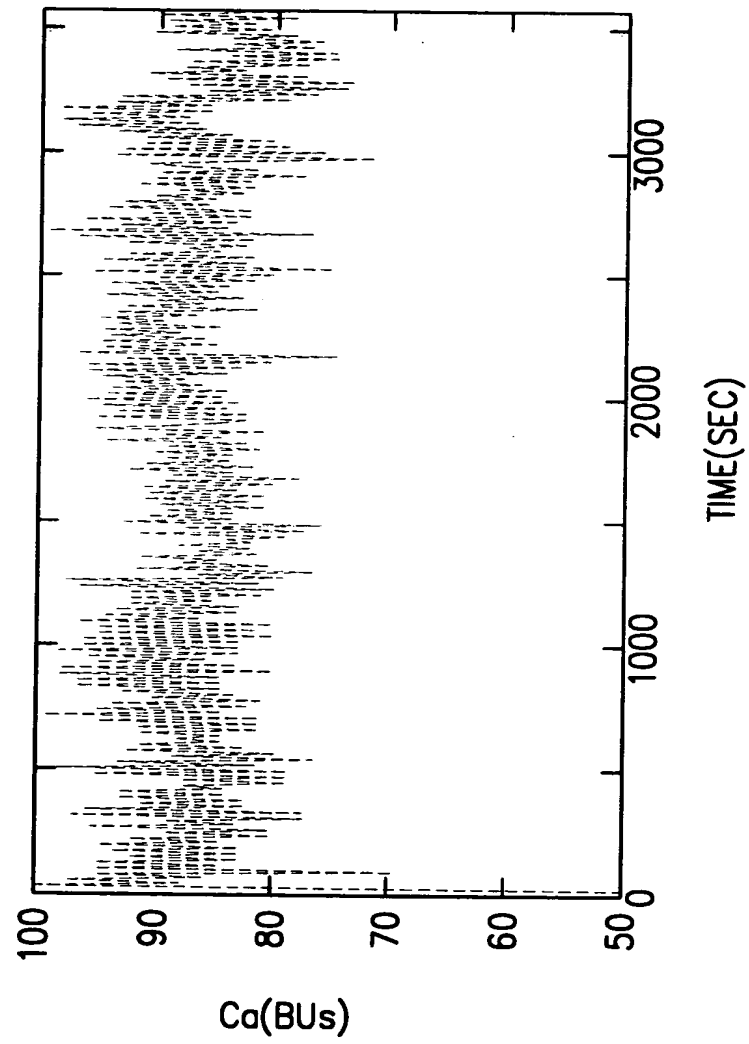


FIG. 19a

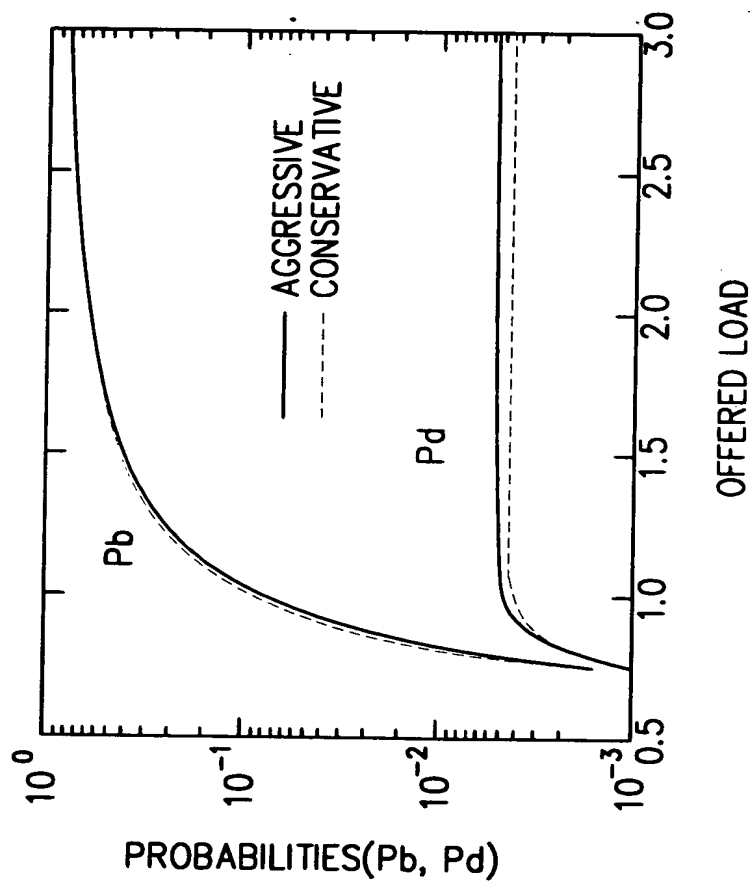


FIG. 19b

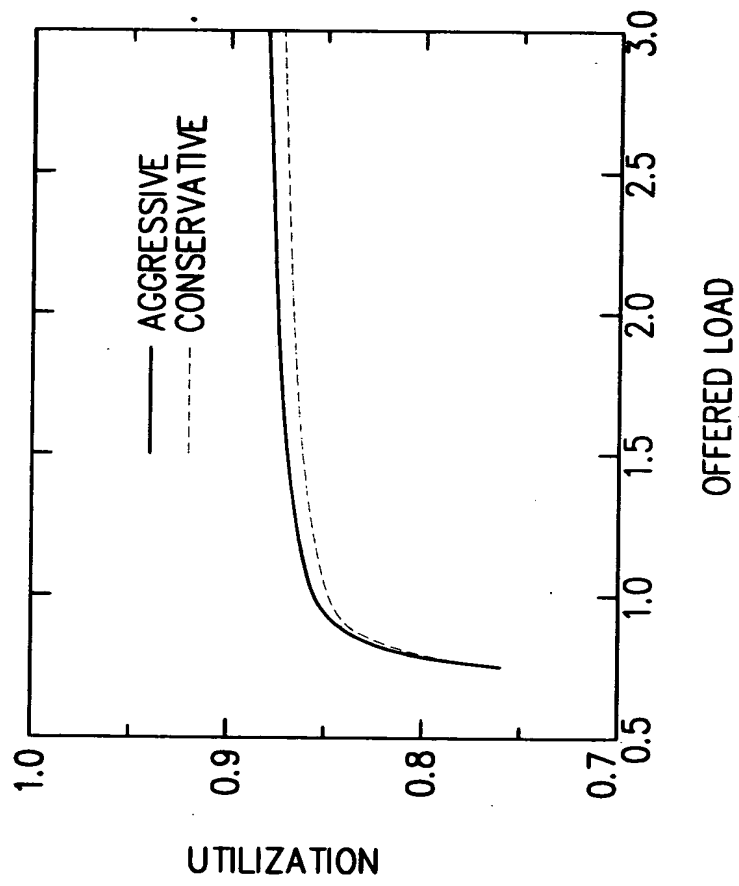




FIG. 20a

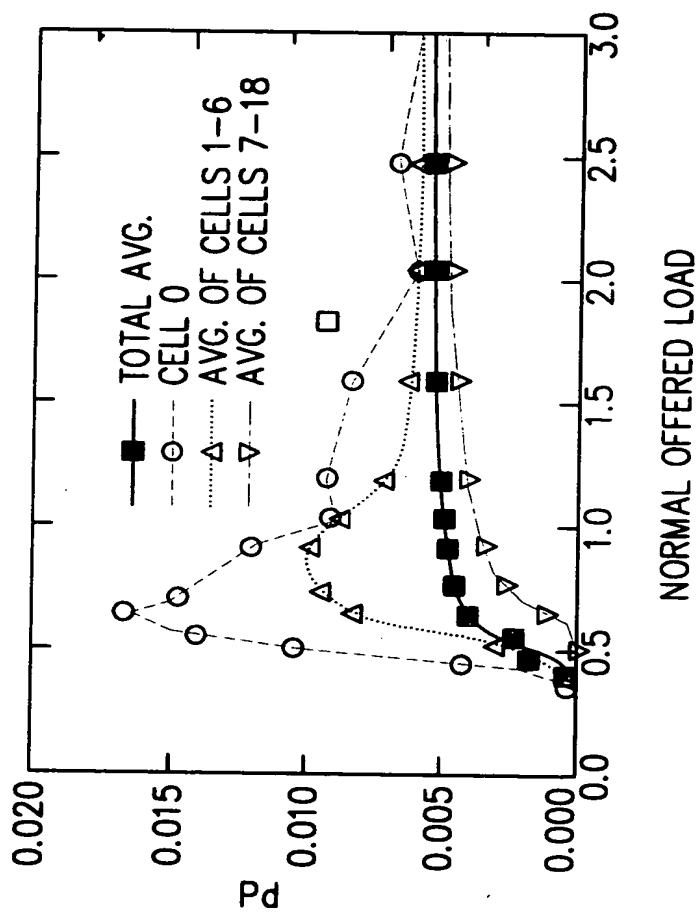


FIG. 20b

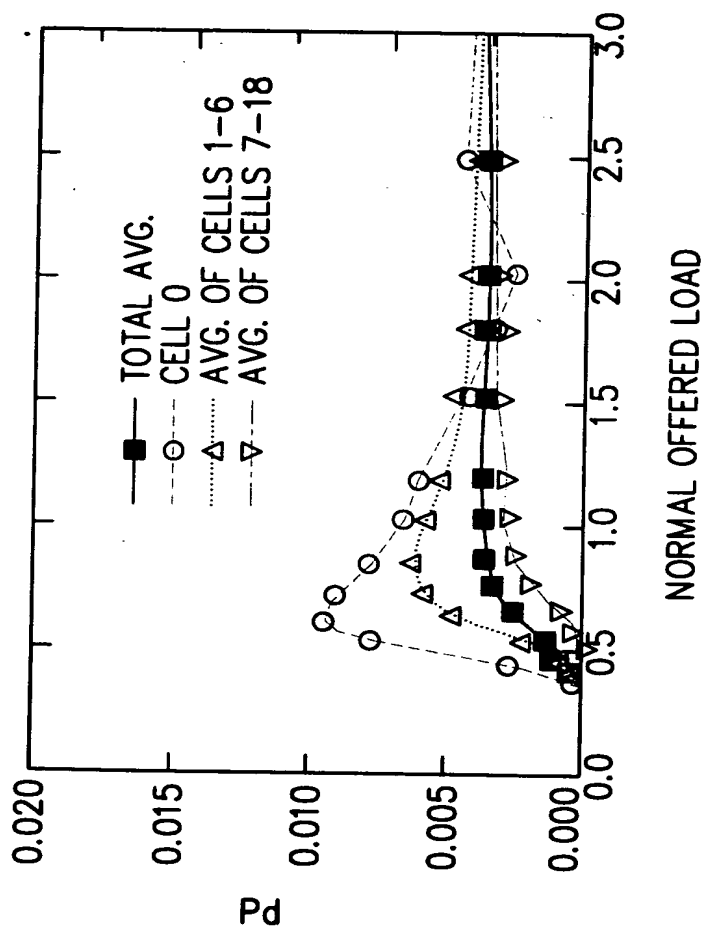


FIG. 21a

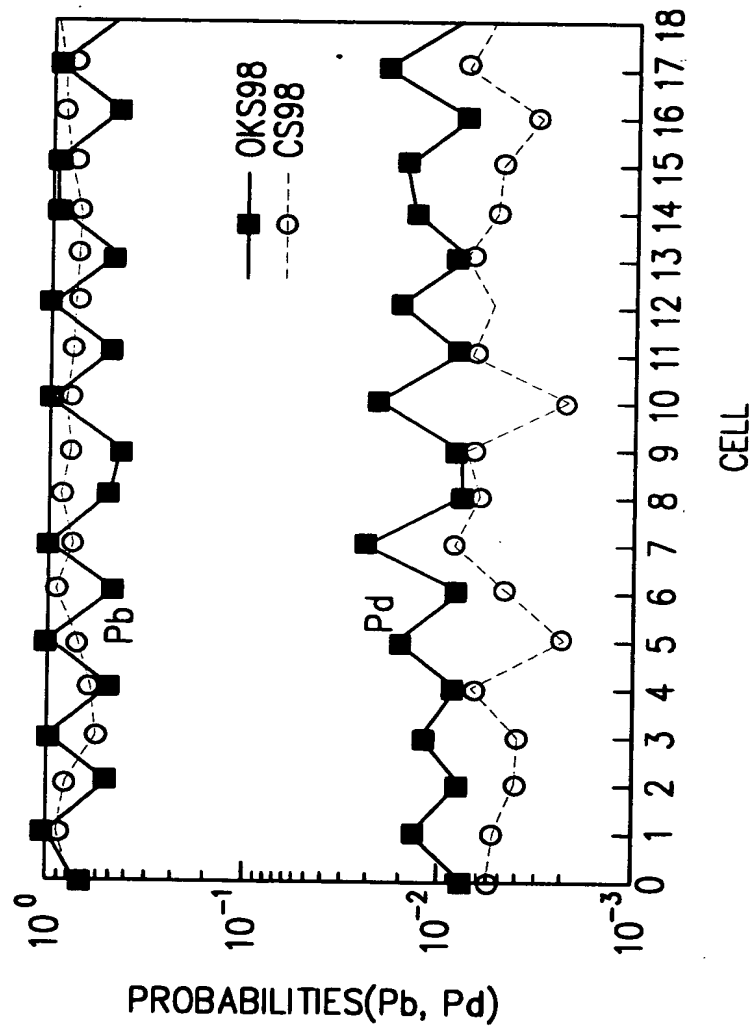


FIG. 21b

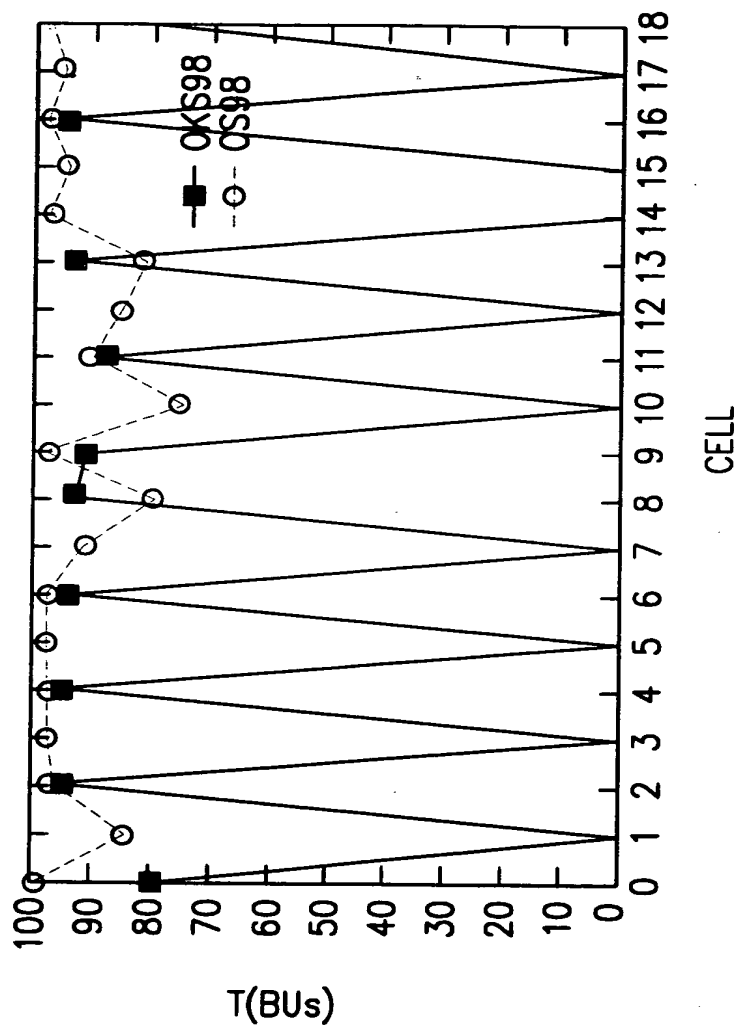


Figure 1 is a log-linear plot showing the probabilities of buffer overflow ( $P_b$ ) and packet drop ( $P_d$ ) versus offered load for four different scheduling algorithms: AC3, CS98, and their variants with  $F_1=1.0$  and  $F_1=0.5$ . The x-axis represents offered load from 0.5 to 3.0. The y-axis represents probabilities on a logarithmic scale from  $10^{-3}$  to  $10^0$ . The plot shows that as offered load increases, both  $P_b$  and  $P_d$  increase. The  $P_b$  curves are on the left, and the  $P_d$  curves are on the right. The solid lines represent AC3, the dashed lines represent CS98, and the dotted lines represent the variants with  $F_1=1.0$  and  $F_1=0.5$ .

FIG. 22b

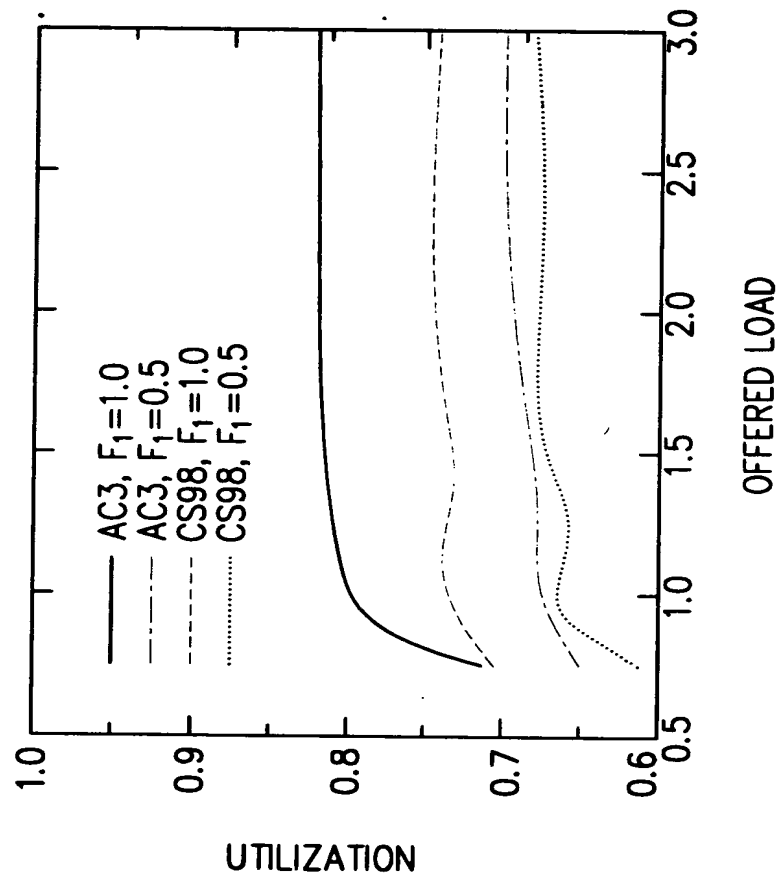
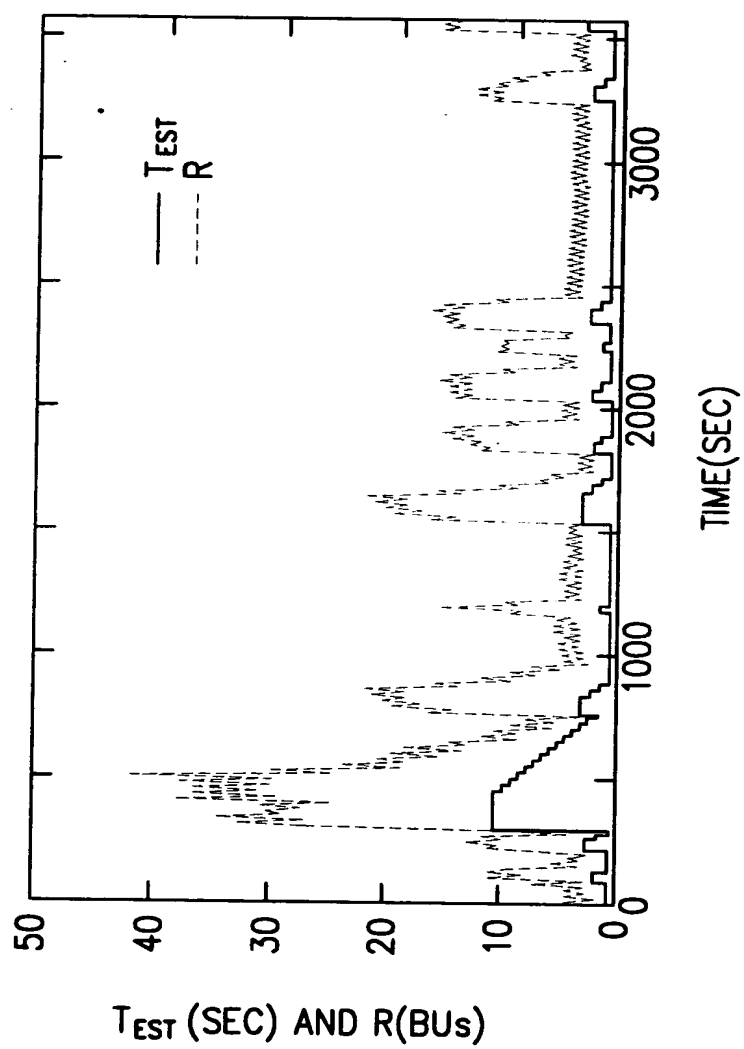


FIG. 23a



000207-90E6960

FIG. 23b

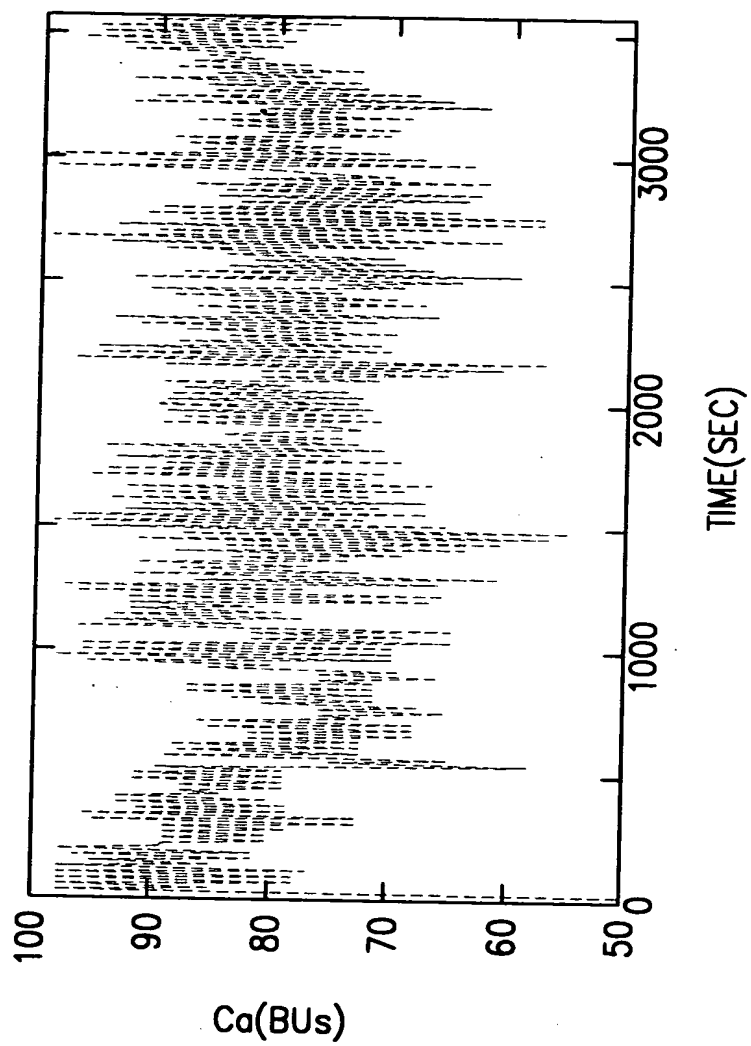




FIG. 24a

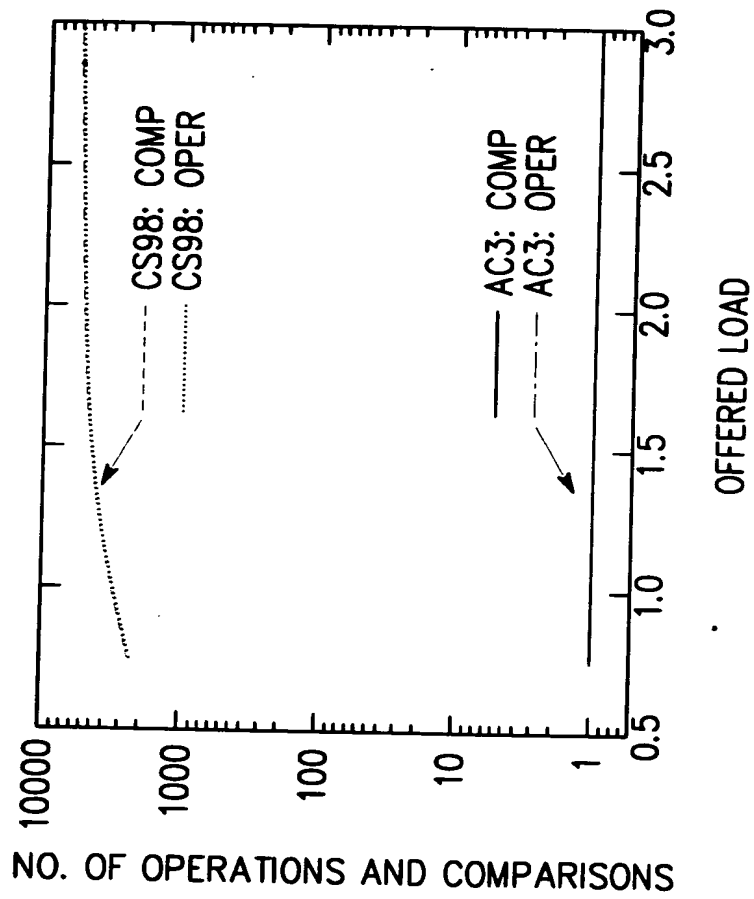


FIG. 24b

